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The Democratic party is not likely to be disrupted by a third term movement in 1896.

Judge Gresham is reported to be in favor of the seignlorage bill because it is "good politics;" nevertheless, the Populists will never again offer him a presidential nomination.

Coxey seems to have had the lead in the race for blue ribbon crank until a man started out on a tour declaring that no bill passed Congress until approved by Cardinal

Kansas City has two Democratic tickets in spite of the fact that there are not enough men to-day who will say that they are Democrats of the Congress type for one fair-sized party.

The Democratic Senators to whom Mr. Voorhees's committee made concessions-Hill, Murphy, Smith and others-are now fighting for greater ones before the full finance committee.

The Governor and the other State officers in the Wisconsin suit get clear, not because there was no conspiracy to get three prices for printing a roster of the Union regiments, but because the plaintiff was a party

When Governor Matthews told the county assessors that the next Legislature will be composed of intelligent men who will attend to the needs of the State, he took that way to inform the people that it would be Republican.

The Wilson bill as it passed the House reduced the duty on encaustic tiles 5 perrent, but it is appounced that the Senate will restore the duty to the present rate. It is a cold day when the Democratic owners of the United States encaustic tile works in this city are not able to take care of their interests.

Senator Mills, of Texas, is said to be responsible for the striking out of the clause in the Wilson bill which exempted building associations from taxation. Mr. Mills comes from a State where building associations and manufactories are almost unknown. He hates both because they chiefly appertain to the North.

When Senator Aldrich asked why a duty had been placed on bananas and cocoanuts Senator McPherson explained that their production in Florida needed protection. Thereat Mr. Aldrich remarked that if protection was unconstitutional, as the Democratic platform declares, it must be so in the remote corners of Florida. But Mr. McPherson had no answer.

The currency platform of the alleged Prohibitionists is that of the Greenbackers years ago and of the Populists now, or was before the leaders joined the freecoinage people. These people claim Neal Dow as their leader, but if their flat money platform and assault upon national bank issues were referred to him he would indignantly thrust the thing into the fire.

If, as the Chicago Inter Ocean says, the coin notes which are much sought for by those who want to get gold out of the treasury are to be retired when the coinage of the silver bullion owned by the government there will be an advantage derived from the seigniorage bill. But, unfortunately, the Inter Ocean is the only paper which says that this will be the policy of the administration.

When Governor Waite discovered that he could not use the federal troops to sustain him in his rash and lawless purpose he wanted General McCook to retire. Under ordinary conditions the federal troops should be withdrawn on the assurance of the Governor that they were no longer needed, but the makers of the Constitution and laws never contemplated a wild man of Borneo as Governor of a State.

The president of the National Beet Sugar Growers' Association says the right of Congress to repeat the sugar bounty will be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. The beet sugar refiners of the Northwest have made extensive contracts with farmers for their sugar beet crops of 1894 and 1895 at figures based on the bounty clause of the McKinley law, and the repeal of the bounty will involve a very heavy loss to the refiners. There is equity in their claim for protection, but they will hardly be able to establish the principle that one Congress cannot repeal the acts of a former one.

The two-days' meeting of so many county assessors, this week, cannot but have a very decided influence for good. Not only do they carry away an installment of the grain of information there may be in the infinite talking of the Attorney-general. but they have conferred together and had the tax commissioners. It seems, from | schools of the State." This simply author-

their proceedings, that the assessors have found other property than real estate, farms and homes to tax. At a time when several States lay little or no tax upon real estate for State purposes, and when none in the North places so high a tax upon property in sight, Indiana, so full of varied resources, should be considering other sources of revenue.

CLEVELAND AND THE SEIGN-IORAGE BILL.

It is characteristic of American politics that the reasons given why the President will probably sign the seignlorage bill are purely political. In no other country but the United States are important questions of economic policy and finance made party questions and subjected to the changing fortunes of politics. The recklessness with which this is done in this country is shown by the present action of Congress on th tariff and currency questions. On neither question is there any effort to discover or the slightest pretense of applying sound economic principles; it is simply a question of redeeming party pledges and laying the foundation for party success. Thus are the great business interests made a plaything of parties and a football of politics. If Mr. Cleveland is capable of holding

and expressing honest convictions on any subject he is unalterably opposed to any increase of silver coinage at the present ratio. His record on this point is clear and unmistakable. The first utterance he eve made on the silver question was a protest against the continued coinage of the white metal. In February, 1885, two weeks before his first inauguration, he addressed a let ter to several members of Congress, in which he said that under the operation o the act of 1878 "all the vaults of the federal treasury have been and are heaped full o silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as the unit of value." He referred to the silver from parting company, and said: "This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver, and I am not aware that by any other method it is possible." Referring to the disastrous effects of the financial crisis which would surely ensue if gold were driven out by

The revival of business enterprise and prosperity, so ardently desired and apparently so near, would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places, and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would specully take place. Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store, and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every socalled dollar paid into the hand of toil.

Thus wrote Mr. Cleveland nine years ago If the danger of increasing the volume of depreciated silver currency was great then how much greater is it now that the vol ume of silver currency has been very largely increased. From that day to the pres ent every public utterance of Mr. Cleve land has been against any increase of sil ver coinage. He referred to the subject is all his messages, and in the last one of hi first term he said: "The Secretary of th Treasury recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur." In his annual message of 1893 Mr. Cleveland made no allusion to the silver question but there is no reason to believe that his convictions upon the subject have under gone any change.

But public men sometimes sacrifice their convictions to considerations of party po icy. Statesmen do not, but politicians an demagogues do. If Mr. Cleveland signs the seigniorage bill or permits it to become law without his signature, it will be be cause he thinks the interests of the Dem ocratic party require him to pursue that course. It will not be because he believes the measure will contribute to the betterment of the financial situation, for in lesser degree it involves all the evils which Mr. Cleveland declared inherent in th Bland act. In providing for a further in crease in the volume of silver currency does the very thing which Mr. Cleveland in 1885, said would surely produce the most disastrous effects on the business interests of the country. It cannot be possible that his views on the silver question have un dergone so complete a change as to make him now regard as wise and beneficial policy which a few years ago he held to b vicious and dangerous. If he signs the seignlorage bill or permits it to become law without his signature, it will be be cause of representations made to him that it is necessary to hold the Democratic party together in the West and South. He will repudiate his record and sacrifice his convictions at the call of party expediency, thus showing that he is a partisan and

# THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

demagogue, instead of a statesman and

In reply to the inquiry of a school officer the State Superintendent of Public In struction has given a decision as to the status of the Bible in the public schools which will probably be accepted as a rule of action throughout the State unless modified by the courts. The provisions of the Constitution bearing on the subject are as

No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions or interfere with the rights of conscience. No preference shall be given by law to any creed, religious society or mode of worship, and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry

against his consent. There are other provisions in regard religious freedom and the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, but the foregoing are all that bear on the question of the Bible in the schools. There is nothing indicate that the framers of the Constitution had this particular question in view in adopting the provisions above quoted, but they evidently intended to guarantee religious freedom under all circumstances. It plain that under these provisions the public schools, which are supported by taxes drawn from all denominations, and from Catholics as well as Protestants, could not be turned into places of religious worship or used to mold the religious opinions of pupils in favor of any particular creed. But the Bible can be read without this. Section Bible shall not be excluded from the public

izes its introduction, or rather prohibits its exclusion from the schools, without saying how it may be used. This is the point construed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He says:

In view of the provisions of the State Constitution it seems that the only thing the Legislature intended to authorize school authorities to do in Section 4493 is to put the Bible in the school and leave the use of it to the judgment and conscience of the teacher. Under the law you are, as a corporative body, authorized to make and enrce all reasonable rules not in conflict with the Constitution or statutes for the successful conduct of the business intrusted to your care. The statute clearly does not directly authorize such a rule, and I think it does not authorize it by implication. Such a rule might interfere with the rights of the conscience either of the teacher or some of the pupils or parents, and it is therefore not warranted. Clearly the statute and the Constitution authorize the reading of the Bible and prayer in the public schools, but should be done by choice and not by compulsion, and when done it should be done in such a discreet way as not to interfere with the rights of conscience.

In the main this seems to be a reasonable construction of the law. It follows that the reading of a passage of Scripture every day or at stated times, or even the occasional use of the Bible as a reader would not be a violation of the letter or spirit of the Constitution. On the other hand, school officers have no more right to compel any teacher to use the Bible than they have to prohibit its use. The law simply says shall not be excluded from the schools.

The superintendent says: "Clearly the Constitution and the statute authorize the reading of the Bible and prayer in the public schools." This is doubtful as to prayer. The statute makes no reference to this exercise, while the Constitution says "No man shall be compelled to support any place of worship against his consent." Prayer is worship, and praying in the public schools would make them places of worship. As the schools are organized and conducted on a strictly nonsectarian basis it is desirable to avoid every approach to denominationalism. In fact, to make them places of worship would violate the Constitution.

## A MARKET LOST TO INDIANA.

It is evident that the Southern statesmen who concocted the Wilson bill and the three confederate brigadiers who turned out that unique product known as the Voorhees bill intended to not only repeal the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, but to abrogate all the commercial treaties which the Harrison administration made under it. Do the people of Indiana imagine that the revocation of these treaties is of no consequence to them? If they do they err. What Indiana wants more than anything else is a market for wheat, corn and hog products. Under the treaty of reciprocity with Spain, Cuba's purchase of American flour increased from an inconsequential value in 1890 to \$2,821,557 in 1892, or practically the whole trade. The export of corn has much more than doubled, and that of hog products has increased over \$3,000,000. The abrogation of the trade treaty by the imposition of a duty on sugar will deprive us of this market, to which we are admitted at lower duties than any other competitor. Consequently, a market, which is now taking \$6,000,000 a year of products of which Indiana farms and millers furnish a surplus, will be practically lost. Spain will be only too glad to have the treaty abrogated, that her merchants may regain the wheat flour market for their inferior goods. The old duty of \$6 per barrel will be imposed upon American flour. And while Indiana farmers lose so valuable and increasing a market near at hand, every man, woman and child will be compelled to pay 70 cents a year as sugar tax if the Voorhees bill shall become a law. Such is the result of the statesmanship of the solid South reinforced by the Voorheeses, the Bynums and the cuckoos who do the bidding of caucuses dominated by the ex-confederates.

A BELATED DISCOVERY. There are some things which make one very weary, and one of those things which may be said to "tire" the intelligent citizen is the holy horror of New York too-goods and Tammany deserters expressed at the discovery of the ballot-box frauds committed by Tammany last fall. A few nights ago Representative Dunphy, who has just thrown off his allegiance to Tammany, bu who yet holds his seat by the grace of Boss Croker, related at a meeting in New York city a few facts regarding Tammany's frauds last fall. He said:

Tammany registered 13,000 men in the Second Assembly district last year when the district contained only 8,000 legal voters. More than 13,000 men were voted so that the workers might be sure that none would be lost in the final count. Before the election I saw long lines of men waiting to register. 'Who are they?" I asked. "They are the tin soldiers," one of the politicians answered, "who are paid to register." "How much do they get?" "The price was \$1 but there are so many of them now that we get four for a quarter." On election day I found two polling places where the ballots were prepared and handed out in a hallway, and another where only one booth was i use, and in the back of that there was a slit in the canvas through which the willing voter found a pair of hands protruding which prepared his ballot for him. At another place I saw one man come out of the booth and fall into line three times and vote each time. "Oh, that's nothing," said one of the watchers, when I spoke of it. "He voted seven or eight times before you

Representative Dunphy talked as if this were a new discovery, and yet the same thing, in one form or another, has been going on since 1868. Only in a less degree was the same fraud perpetrated in 1892. The Second Assembly district gave Maynard, Dem., 11,046 and Bartlett, Rep., 1,351 in November, 1893, while in 1892 it gave Cleveland 9,130 and Harrison 2,224. There was a total of 11,742 votes polled in the Second district in 1892 by 8,000 voters and 12,928 by the same 8,000 in 1803. In the district, in 1892, the candidates for President other than Mr. Cleveland received 2,376 votes. Deduct these from the 8,000 which is the whole number of voters in the district, and there were 5,624 left to vote for Mr. Cleveland, supposing that every man voted. These zealous 5,624 Democrats gave Mr. Cleveland 9,130 votes-1,130 more than there were voters in the district, or 3,506 more than 5,624 Democrats having a right to vote for one candidate in one day. Why did not Mr. Dunphy make this discovery regarding the vote for 1892? Because he and Mr. Cleveland were elected by such frauds. And now the Cleveland organs like the Times and the New York Evening Post and the truly good men about the office of Harper's Weekly listen with seeming astonishment to the story of Representative Dunphy, and exclaim, "My, but how wicked!" And yet just such frauds

elected Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and created

"the great popular revolt against protection in 1892." Still, these highly moral journals and those who worshiped the Consecrated One with them in 1892 pretend that Dunphy's discovery was the first hint they have ever had of this thirty years' old ballot-box fraud of Tammany!

Bulletin No. 49, issued by the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University, is devoted to sugar, and would be a most valvable as well as interesting pamphlet if it were not the policy of the party in power to deprive sugar production in this country of the protection which it needs at this stage, and which the great producers of beet sugar, France and Germany, have given it during the infancy of the enterprise. The experiments have been carried on at Purdue for five seasons, and the report is made by Henry A. Huston, chemist at the agricultural station. The fact that the amount of beet sugar made in this country increased from 12,000,000 pounds during the year which ended June 30, 1892, to over 27,000,000 pounds June 30, 1893, indicates that all that is needed to give the farmers of such States as Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois. Missouri and Ohio a new and valuable crop is intelligent protection. The bulletin shows that the climate and large areas of soil in Indiana are specially adapted to the culture of beets, while cheap fuel for the manufacture of sugar gives this State a decided advantage over California and Nebraska, where the experiments have been successful. The last sentence of the bulletin reads:

The results obtained in the State during the past five seasons, including, as they do, three of the most unfavorable seasons on record, lead us to the conclusion that the sugar beet crop is a promising one to add to our present crops, and ought to direct the attention of capital to this State as a favorable position for investment in sugar beet factories.

This exhaustive treatise of forty pages and other bulletins of the station can be obtained free by any citizen of Indiana who will send his address to director of experiment station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army in Brooklyn declares that the flag for which 365,000 men gave their lives is the flag of the country, and that while the Grand Army welcomes all the liberty loving who come to our shores it declares that they shall give our flag unqualified and undivided salutation, and recognize over all, without seeming rivalry from any flag whatsoever, the one flag of the free. This is the response of one post to the Mayor of Brooklyn, who refuses to officially display the flag of Ireland on St. Patrick's day, and what one post has said it is probable that the rest of the four thousand will indorse. The old chaps of the G. A. R. are clannish and awfully "sot" about a few

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Both Deceived.

She-I thought, when I married you, that you had sufficient income to support me He-So did I. I had no idea how awfully expensive you would be.

Profound Thought. "I have noticed," said Mr. Prozee, "that only those novels and dramas which occupy the public attention a long time attain any permanent place in literature." And his wife looked in hopeless admiration at the man who was possessed of so power-

ful and analytic a mind.

Harrowing Experience. Yabsley-It must be a delightful sensation to be possessed of more money than

you know what to do with. Mudge-H'm. I have been in that fix myself. It was out in Iowa, where I had to wait four hours for a train and couldn't buy a drink to saye my neck.

Plenty of Him Now. First Bunco Man-I think there's a dead easy jay in the restaurant there. Second Bunco Man-Who? That feller? What made you think he is a jay? "He acts like he was a stranger, that's

"Oh, he's no stranger. He is just eating down town 'cause house-cleaning is going

### THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL. The Bland egg has been laid, but it will

neither hatch a chicken nor smell to heaven. The Bland egg is a doorknob.-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) Cleveland ought to veto the seigniorage bill, but there is danger that he will let

it become a law in order to placate the silverites who have been hanging him in effigy.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. (Rep.) The Bland seignlorage bill is indeed a moderate measure and Mr. Cleveland can well afford to sign it, notwithstanding his general hostility to silver. Indeed, he can-not well afford to veto it.—Cincinnati En-

The representatives of the people in both horses of Congress have betrayed the trust reposed in them. They have bowed before the silver power. Now it rests with the President alone to interpose an efficient check.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.) There is but one course for President

Cleveland to pursue in this matter if he desires to maintain his reputation for consistency, and that is to veto the bill with out delay. We expect to see him take such action at once.-Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.) The President may, indeed, be expected to veto the bill because of its bungling and ambiguous form if for no broader reasons,

but that will not prevent the passage of

the bill by large majorities in both houses from affecting the national credit unfavorably.-Chicago Herald (Dem.) If Grover Cleveland were to put his name to such a rascally measure as this seigniorage bill he would give the lie to every profession of currency principles ever made by him, and the reputation for thorough soundness which he has been for ten years

in building up would be drowned in a penful of ink.—Boston Herald (Ind.) The truth is that the passage of this bill is the severest blow yet dealt to the makeshifts resorted to by the single goldites to prevent genuine bimetallism, as intended by the act of 1878. Whether it will actually accomplish that object or not time only can tell. It is well that the effort is to be made.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

It is a mischievous measure in the partial retracing it involves of the steps taken in repealing the Sherman silver law. It is, if possible, more mischievous in the tendency its strong support will have to hamper the administration in carrying out the declared policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity in the currency of the country.-Detroit Free Press (Dem.)

# THE INDIANA PRESS.

Rough diamonds are free and sugar is axed. Let the workingman howl for joy. -Crawfordsville Journal Certain United States Senators, if reports be true, were tinkering with the tariff for nothing .- Middletown News. Democratic reform, if it means anything at all, means making matters as bad as possible.-Winchester Herald. Mr. Wilson would not recognize that bill of his if he were to meet & in the public

road.-Vincennes Commercia The early bird is said to get the worm. The bird that gets the worm under this administration is a cuckoo.-Delphi Journal. Which is the greater crime-holding up legislation that legislators may speculate on the misfortunes of the people or holding | error with a taste for gore.

up a train of cars and robbing the pas-sengers of their ready cash?-Brookville Republican. The only thing which will bring Congress to its senses will be the dull thud to be

heard after the fall elections.-Warren Re-Everything is declining under Democratic rule, and nothing more so than the chances of the Democrats electing a President in 1896.—Plainfield Progress.

The trouble is not "McKinleyism or Shermanism." It is Democracy. Democracy under the legislative control of the solid South.-Rockville Republican. The Democratic idea seems to be to tax the people at home, and make rich foreign nabobs by giving them the free run of our markets.-Bluffton Chronicle.

Dan Voorhees's tariff bill should be named the "campaign cocktail." It is full of whisky and sugar deftly mixed by the Terre Haute barkeeper .- American Noncon-Democracy comes high, but the people

would have it. Now they've got it and don't want it. When they are once rid of it they won't have it any more .- Paoli Re-The best platform for the State convention to adopt will be the one with the few-

est words. All that is needed is to reaf-

## firm Republican principles and let all other outside issues alone.—Marion Chronicle. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Speech may be silver, but there is lots of it that is not sterling .- Puck.

In character, in manner, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity. -Longfellow. A teakettle can sing when it is merely filled with water. But man, proud man, is no teakettle.—Siftings. Boss McKane would have got off easier if

he had come to Chicago and been tried for murder.-Chicago Dispatch The much advertised Midway isn't in it with that Breckinridge exhibition at Washington.-Philadelphia Press. The House of Commons wants to make

England's government one without a peer. -Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. At this distance it looks as if Mr. Labouchere were trying to be the Mrs. Lease of English politics.—Chicago Tribune. There are still too many people in the church who look as though they had been

baptized in ice water.-Ram's Horn.

Minister Thurston is to marry a cash girl. That's a good kind of girl to marry in these hard times.-Cincinnati Tribune. Every singer in a quartet can tell you three good reasons why the organization isn't absolutely perfect.-Elmira Gazette. Anthony Comstock may yet have to be called on to edit the evidence in the Pollard-Breckinridge case .- Kansas City Jour-

The case of Josiah Quincy shows quite plainly that there are times when the mask of reform becomes displaced.-Washington

Evidently the tendency in England is to make the Lords depend less on their ancestral arms and take to their legs .- Phila-The difference between a babe in arms

and a woman trying to do her own housework is that one cries and fusses while the other fries and cusses.-Life. "It's all very well for the minister to preach from the text, 'Remember Lot's wife," said an overworked, discouraged matron, "but I wish he would now give us an encouraging sermon upon the wife's lot."-Lowell Courier.

## THE CUCKOO.

(After Poe.) Once upon a time most dreary, Grover pondered weak and weary; Pondered o'er his "fractious" party, that

more "fractious" still did grow. And these ominous words he uttered, while he fiercely frowned and muttered-In his wrath he slightly stuttered-"I'm 'the party,' I will show!

To My Plans they may betake them, for, by heaven, I'll quickly make them-I'm 'the government,' also."

On his door then came a tapping, as of one impatient rapping. Rapping that came fast and faster, 'till

in terror cried the master, "There must be some great disaster, I must now my door undo." But his soul within grew stronger, and quaked with fear no longer,

fluttering, dark-hued Cuckoo! Which into the chamber flew. Perching o'er the mantel dial, looking wise, there's no denial,

Wise as many a judge at trial-settled then this curious guest, Curious little, dull-hued creature-as

solved to be his guest. When the master's fierce frown lightened, and his eye with courage bright-

As he gazed with mien unfrightened-gazed as on an omen blest-

On his little Cuckoo guest. "Bird," he cried, "though homely truly, thou canst serve my purpose duly With my tools late grown unruly-whose resistance I defy!

Be my carrier. I have spoken. Not one order shall be broken; Of this fact be this the token-to

'kicker,' never I Will hand o'er a piece of pie." When the bird above the dial-being shrewd, there's no denial-

Seeming charmed and quite enraptured by this forceful logic new, As through love by it engendered, meek obedience duly rendered; Took the crumbs the master tendered,

calling sweetly soft, "Cuck-oo," All the while with gentle wooing, for continued favor suing-Calling sweetly soft, "Cuck-oo!"

-Josephine Livingston. Greencastle, Ind.

# The True Inwardness.

Philadelphia Telegraph

In his declarations made in the Senate vesterday that the seigniorage bill is favored largely by those who want free coinage of silver, Senator Dolph touched the bottom of the whole business now being pushed forward in Congress by the "moremoney" men. The term seigniorage is merely a catchword, a name hardly intended to deceive and bearing very little reference to any substantial fact, even in the minds of those who use it most frequently. The truth is that the bill contemplates the issue of \$55,000,000 flat money: the trumpery, humbugging allegations as to 'coining the seigniorage' on which it pretends to be based having no significance whatever, save, as above noted, to give a name to the measure. The main purpose of those who are behind the bill is to use it as a wedge. If made a law it will pry open the door for the brining in of "more noney and plenty of it." The paltry little \$55,000,000 covered by the seignlorage falsehood is a mere nothing. Those who are fighting so desperately and so craftily to force this bill through Congress do not care two pins about the \$55,000,000 it provides for. A triffe like that would not be worth talking about. They want at least ten times that amount added to the currency of the country by the ipso jure of Congress. The sham seignlorage is only a beginning, but it is a beginning which, if once actually made will open the way to reach the end they have in view. That is the true inwardness of the seigniorage bill and the real reason why the "more money" men are so bent on passing it.

# The School-Book Monopoly.

Warren Republican. The first, second and third readers and all the copy books now in use in our public schools, published by the present Indiana School Book Company, have been withdrawn from sale, for the reason, as stated by the publishers, that a new series of each is to be published. This will entail more expense next year upon the taxridden people of the benighted State of Indiana, and the law, made ostensibly for saving the people's money, proves a miserable snare and a blind. The School Book Company is the pet of the Democratic party and is proving a monopoly which is as high-handed and conscienceless as any trust which ever cursed a burthened people. The books furnished by this company have never been up to the standard, but the people have been compelled to submit. Have we not had enough of this miserable blundering work?

Paying the Penalty. Louisville Courier-Journal. Colorado is paying another installment of the penalty for having a horse-pistol Gov-

## HELD BY PORTUGUESE

Peixoto Demands the Surrender of Da Gama and Other Rebels.

Officers of the Foreign War Ships Refuse to Obey Until Instructions Are Received from Lisbon.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, by way of Buenos Ayres, says that President Peixoto insists upon the surrender of Admiral Da Gama and the other rebel officers who have taken refuge on board Portuguese vessels. The President declares that they will be tried by the ordinary tribunals. The Portuguese admiral has refused to give up the officers who have sought refuge on board the Portuguese ships, but he has promised to refer the matter to the Portuguese government, and to act in accordance with the instructions which he may receive from Lisbon. The Portuguese steamer Cida de Porto attempted to leave Rio de Janeiro, with the insurgents on board, but she was stopped by Fort Santa Cruz, the officer in command of that post threatening to fire upon her if she did not put back.

Mr. Anderson, the Rio agent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, refused Admiral Da Gama passage to Europe on any ship of his line. Admiral Da Gama, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the day when his fleet surrendered, boarded the French cruiser Magon, with a few of his principal officers, abandoning his men. Others of his officers sought refuge on the British and Portuguese war ships in the harbor. Da Gama later went aboard the Portuguese man-of-war Mendella. Both sides condemn the action of the insurgents as most cowardly. The surrendered ships were found to have little food on board, while the Cobras, Enchadas and Paqueta island garrisons were without water to drink and without supplies.

President Peixoto's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Nascemento, has informed the Portuguese officers that Da Gama is not an ordinary political officer, but a rebel, a pirate, a conspirator against the lawful government, and that it is the duty of the Portuguese authorities to deliver up him and his officers on the assurances of the Brazilian government that they will be tried by a formal tribunal, and are in no present danger of losing their lives. This, Minister Nascemento urges, is in accord ance with international law and precedent, and he quotes President Harrison's orders to Chilian Minister Egan, in December, 1892. An official telegram has gone to Lisbon asking for the delivery of the fugitives. Brazilians are incensed against the Portuguese over the affair, and there is much talk of a popular demonstration of disapproval. The English here get their share of the ill-feeling of the populace for their aid to the rebels. Da Gama's sailors say they never thought ne was such a coward as to leave them, After the surrender, President Paixoto at once sent food and water to the starving garrisons on Cobras and Paugueta islands, and ordered the ill and wounded to be taken care of. It is known that Da Gama never intended to make a fight against the loyal fleet. Steam was not gotten up in his ships, they were not cleared for action, and a large amount of water had been let into his flagship, the Tamandare, preparatory to sinking her. The, whole conduct by the rebels of their fight is like an opera bouffe, though everyone is surprised that they did not show some little resistance at the last. A dispatch received from Rio Grand do Sul says Admiral De Mello is actively engaged in organizing land forces. It is reported that De Mello has ordered the Aquidaban to attack some of the northern ports of Brazil. The rebel war ship Republica is said to be repairing damages and recoaling at Paranagua. The torpedo boats under the command of Admiral De Mello are said to have assembled at the entrance of Santos.

# ONE FLAG FOR AMERICANS.

Mayor Schieren Hurls a Parting Shot at the Brooklyn Aldermen. NEW YORK, March 16 .- Before departing for Buffalo to attend the annual dinner of the Republican League Club, of that city, Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, filed with the city clerk his veto of the aldermen's resolution directing that the Irish flag be displayed on the City Hall and the municipal building to-morrow with the stars and stripes. He said: "The flag of the United States is the only emblem of our common nationality and allegiance. Its display upon When, behold! naught but a Cuckoo-little, the public buildings on all such occasions is at the same time the highest and the only appropriate expression of respect. The flag of our State and that of our city may rightly enough accompany it Supervisor at Large Fitchie has followed Mayor Schieren's example and vetoed the

resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Queens county granting permission for dis-playing the Irish flag on St. Patrick's day over the courthouse and hall of records.

Protest from School Children. NEW YORK, March 16 .- Acting Mayor McClellan to-day received a delegation of school children, who made a protest against the green flag being placed on the City Hall | winds. on the 17th inst., and then signed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the janitor to hoist the flag. The delegations of the American Protective Association and schoolboys from the public schools were represented by L. R. McAdam Blair, who stated that they protested against any flag but that of the United States being placed on any public building. Those who wanted foreign flags hoisted, he said, should Acting Mayor McClellan said the language

stay in their own country. of the resolution made it plain to him that the opposition was directed against what is known as the Irish flag. It would unbecoming for him to depart from the course followed by his predecessors. Under the circumstances he saw no objection to the display of the Irish flag. The flag will fly on the City Hall on the 17th, corcluded Mr. McClellan. Bertram Stampach. of No. 25 Union square, called on acting Mayor McClellan during the day and said that if the Irish flag was raised patriotic people would be justified in tearing it down.

None but "Old Glory" Shall Float. ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.-Assemblyman Lawson has introduced a bill in the State Legislature which provides that none but the American flag shall fly from any public building in this State. The only exception is in the case of the visitation of any representative of a foreign nation to this country. Then and then only may the flag of that particular nation be flung to the breeze.

# M'KANE'S PECULATIONS.

The Gravesend Boss Failed to Account for \$200,000 of Bonds. NEW YORK, March 16 .- The first official announcement of the amount of bonds which John Y. McKane has failed to account for to the town of Gravesend was to-day made by the board of audit of the town. Charles E. Overton, a member of the board, speaking for his associates, said that he had gone over the entire bond issue and found that McKane had failed to report for at least \$200,000 of the bonds, and had disposed of some of them in an illegal manner. Friends of McKane declare that it makes no difference what the outcome of the investigation may be, as the estate of Mc-Kane is exhausted, and the town must lose the money. The taxpayers' investigation committee has developed more irregularities in the operations of the excise board in the saloon licenses and hack licenses. Mr. Overton claims that threats are being made by the friends of McKane that violence will be done persons who tell things against Newton and Sutherland, with a view of embarrassing the coming investigation of

### Sutherland Missing. BROOKLYN, March 16 .- Kenneth F

Sutherland, the Gravesend justice of the peace who was on Wednesday found guilty of oppression in connection with the November election, did not appear for sentence when his case was called to-day, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. His bondsmen were notified to produce him in court Monday. There are still three indictments against Sutherland-two for conspiracy and one for neglect of duty as a member of the Town Board. It is said that the fugitive justice has been stopping since Thursday evening with his uncle, Joseph Sutherland, Yonkers, When Sutherland stepped off the train Thursday evening there were many who recognized him, despite the fact that his overcoat was buttoned up and his hat pulied down over his face. He went directly to the home of his relatives.

Saw Shea Shoot Ross. TROY, N. Y., March 16 .- At the inquest in the election murder case to-day Ham Ross, brother of the murdered man, testified: "I saw Shea shoot twice at my brother. The first shot was apparently directed baking powder manufacturers

at the body, as Robert was a tall man When my brother fell Shea came up and lowered the revolver and fired into his head." In the examination of Quigley, counsel for the defense undertook to draw out the names of local officers of the A. P. A., but the questions were ruled out. Several witnesses testified to seeing Shea shoot Ross. The inquest will be con-

tinued to-morrow.

## REFUSED TO CONFER

Union Pacific Employes Displeased with Mr. Clark's Order.

They Fail to Attend the Wage Schedule Conference Arranged by Judge Caldwell.

OMAHA, March 16.-The conference between the employes and the receivers of the Union Pacific has flashed in the pan, at least temporarily. To-day the men refused to appear before President Clark and begin their arguments. When the hour for the conference arrived none of the employes appeared at headquarters. The tnen held a private conference of their own and decided that they would never submit to

the order issued by the receivers. Yesterday Mr. Clark held that the conference was simply for the purpose of showing the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the new wage schedule prepared by the receivers. The men do not take that view of the situation. They say they will only go into conference for the purpose of showing that the old schedule was a binding contract on the old officials of the road which the receivers must respect. The bomb which caused the overturning of the prearranged plans was the following statement issued by President Clark and given to the head of each organization of employes represented at the preliminary meeting vesterday

"The receivers of the Union Pacific system insist: First, that none of the rules, regulations or schedules with respect to the wages of the employes of the Union Pacific system which were in force prior to the receivership constituted contracts or established contractual relations between any of the corporations embraced in the Union Pacific system and the employes; second, that if any such contracts or contractual relations existed they were executory in character and not in any manner binding upon the receivers appointed by the courts to administer the railway lines and properties of the Union Pacific system as a trust estate.

"If either of the above propositions are denied by any of the employes an issue of law is raised, which must be submitted to the court for decision and with respect to which there is nothing to negotiate. The receivers have sought to put in force and effect new rules, regulations and schedules governing the employment and pay of three classes of employes, first, enginemen; second, trainmen, and third, operators. On behalf of the receivers and by order of the court I am here to negotiate with the proper representatives of the three classes of employes named concerning the fairness and justness of the new proposed rules, regulations and schedules of pay. I have not invited any employes or their representatives to confer with the at this conference except those with respect to whom the receivers are now proposing to put into force and effect the new schedules of pay, and there are no differences at the present time between the receivers and any other classes of employes which can be properly considered in this conference called by order of the court. am, therefore, prepared to take up with the proper representatives of the following organizations of the Union Pacific system employes: First, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; second, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; third, the Order Railway Conductors; fourth, the Brotherhood of Railway Men, and fifth, the Order of Railway Trainmen, the matter of the proposed rules, regulations and schedules of pay affecting the three classes of employes represented by these organiza-

At Cripple Creek and Bull Hill. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 16 .-Sheriff Bowers, who is in charge of a posse at Cripple Creek, to prevent interference by the strikers with the men who have gone to work in the mines, sent to this city to-day for a half dozen more deputies and a quantity of arms and ammunition. It is thought trouble will break out first on Bull Hill. The Sheriff states that a couple of hundred men could easily overcome the watchman and small forces there. They would then march to Battle mountain,

# TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

where a lively fight would be likely to oc-

cur. The Battle mountain miners are well

Threatening Weather, Probably Slightly Warmer and South Winds. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Threatening weather; probably slightly warmer; south winds. For Ohio-Fair, followed by increasing

cloudiness; slightly warmer; southeast

1 25 Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 16, Time. | Bar | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre.

7 A.M. 30.06 41 76 S'west. Clear. 7 P. M. 29.98 56 42 S'east. Clear. Maximum temperature, 62; minimum temperature, 38. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, March 16, 1894: Normal.....

Mean.... Excess or deficiency since Mar. 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 \*357 -0.91C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Decision Against Bank Directors. MADISON, Wis., March 16.-The Su-

preme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of Francis W. Noyes and Eugene S. Elliott, directors of the Plank-inton Bank, Milwaukee, indicted with other directors by a special grand jury for having fraudulently received deposits when the bank was insolvent and who were discharged from custody by Judge Johnson on the ground that the grand jury did not act in accordance with the law. The Supreme Court reverses this order and remands the cause with directions that the defendants be remanded to the custody of

# the sheriff.

Pool Room Without Wires. CINCINNATI, O., March 16.-The Western Union to-day cut out the wires to Simonton's pool room in Covington. The pool rooms in Cincinnati have been stealing odds from Covington, and police were put in all the Covington pool rooms to prevent these Cincinnati scouts from getting information, The police were taken out of Simonton's pool room, in defiance of the request of the Western Union, and after the second race had been received the Simonton wire was cut out. Mr. Bollinger, the manager, says he thinks the difficulty will be adjusted to-

Steinitz Beaten by Lasker. NEW YORK, March 16.-The first game n the chess match between Steinitz and Lasker, which was adjourned yesterday, after fifty moves, was concluded this afternoon. Lasker was an exchange ahead, and this, combined with a passed pawn, proved too much for Steinitz. The veteran, however, defended himself with great ingenuity, and on one occasion even attempted to win. Lasker played with consummate skill, and forced Steinitz to resign on the sixtleth move. The game lasted, altogether, eight hours. The second game will be played to-morrow.

## "The Marine" Whipped. MUSKEGON, Mich., March 16.-Charles

Wichey, of Saginaw, and George La Blanche, "the Marine," fought five rounds this morning. The fight was a flerce one "The Marine" was from the beginning. knocked down in the fifth round by a savage left-hand swing full on the point of the jaw. He claims that he injured his right hand in the third round. The fight was for a purse of \$500, and was witnessed by two hundred sports.

# Hanged for Killing His Sisters.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 16.-The execution of John Hart took place at 11:04 o'clock to-day. There were no bitches to mar it. Hart's crime was the murder of his two sisters, Sept. 5 of last year, at their country home near here. The murdered girls stood in the way of a division of their father's property. Hart, who was a railroad brakeman, put up the plea of insanity.

The page advertisement of the Price Baking Powder Company in this issue emphasizes the fact that the highest award was even to the company at the world's fair, thus placing it at the head of procession of